THE PENDING POLITICAL ISSUE.

The following sermon on the political and national series now before the courtry was reached on Sunday by the tee, J. W. Chadwick, at the New Chapel in Brooklyn: Where there is no chion the prop le perish."—Froverbs zz'z, 18.
Therefore all thous whatshever ye would that mon should do you, do ye even so to them, for such is the law and the pro-"Do unto others as ye would that others should to unto you, who do they mean by others?" Do they mean the back men of the South? They created they mean the back men of the South? They are made they come the white the South? They mean the white men of the South? They mean they will be did the energy to distray the fabric of free Government, and miss stend to raise a terrible clause oil agreed, where with to insuit the boly light of Heaven? That is exactly what they mean. This is the monator that now goes about and calls listed magnatinous. Let us investigate his claims to our respect. Suppose that you were crossing Fulton Ferry and by bono missions of the your control of the control of th

until we have annointed their poor eyes, that now are almost blind with bettl-sanoke and tears, so that they too can see this vision and rejoice? If these men of the South had not been bern of the same moral Father with ourselves, if they had not been beptized with us in the aems blood of Revolution, if they were Mexicans or Austrians, or anything but Americans, we might, perhaps, persuade ourselves that it is not for us to stand between them and the doom of such as have no vision. But they are our fellow editions, bone of our bone and fleach of our flesh, and we must be their surelies with God, we must stand between them and his awful retributions; yes, we must pledge ourselves with solean vows that they shall not perish. If this was not the meaning of the North, it had not perish. If this was not the meaning of the North, it had not right to enter on the war which it has wared against the enouries of freedom and equality. The moral gain must not be small that will compensate us for the losses which the North has itself auffered and inflicted on the people of the South. True, Shavery has been abolished, and the worst state of a free man is no doubt to be preferred to the best condition possible for one who is a slave. But the slaves ought not to be the only gainers by a struggle vast and terrible as this. Suffering ought always to bring good into the life of unitions as of men and God only knows what suffering the men that have rebelled His justice and His freedom have endured. What good has come to them from all this desolution of their feels and towas, this slaughter of their brothers and their soms? Their slaves are free, but, also, the fallen fetters weigh down their own limbs. To-day the late alave-owner of the South is the most print of slaves. He is the slave of en ignoble pussion; that passion is his Godless thirst for power. And this passion is like every other—it is more the slave of one ignoble pussion; that passion is his Godless thirst for power. That bottle has been broken and its of them for the We do believe in it most heartily. For without the Constitutional amendment the South is going to have more power than it had before the War. Alas! the wasted treasure: a hundred times, alas! the wasted here lives. Had the South known that, without Slavery, she could have greater power than with, she would most surely have surrendered it, and there would have been no war. Alas! the childless and the fatheriess! Without the Constitutional Amendment the war has made them childless to no purpose; it has made them fatheriess for naught. But the Constitutional Amendment cannot save America. Nothing can save her but the effectual working out of the full glory of that genuine democracy which "in clear dream and solemn vision" so long has been the object of her gaze. In the dark sight of her first revolution she saw a sudden light about her couch of pain a suddon glory filling all her chamber of despair. And since that hour in each successive night-time of her sorrow that vision has returned, till even in the glare of her prosperity, the noon-tide splender of her wealth and power, she cannot close her eves so tightly but that before their aching retinas will burn with the remembrance of that form so full of majesty upon whose ample forchoad it writ in words of goid. All men are created equal. This is the vision which she has not yet obeyed. This is the vision which she has not yet obeyed. This is the vision which she has not yet obeyed. This is the vision which she has not yet obeyed.

vinely beautiful, her gleaming feet still shamed the horrid semblance of the fiend. At length the day arrived when the great picture was to be publicly exhibited in the great square of the city. The crowd were there to see it, Medardus, too, was there to see it he had wrought in vain, when suddenly—so goes the tale—down swooped the Adversary. Hifed Medardus high into the air and cast him down, a broken, lifeless mass, before his picture and the horror stricken faces of the crowd. But hash! but see! Forth from the picture the perfect Virgin puts her snowy hands, raises Medardus to his feet and gives him back again to life and the companions of his heart and home! He had been true to his vision, and by his vision he had been lifted up and saved. Oh, that America would be as true to her great vision of equality and love. For though she might be broken, and seem lifeless for a time, as sure as God is God, these sacred forms would reach forth from the heavens, place her upon her feet, and give to her the leared crown of victory and praise. Let her not disobey her vision, and by her vision she shall be gloriously saved.

The crisis presses on us; face to face with us it stands. With solemn lips of question like the Shynx in Expyris sands. This day we fashion destiny, the web of fate we spin;
This day for all hereafter choose we hollness or vin.

Ey all for which the marryrobere their agony and shame;
By all for which the marryrobere their geony and shame;
By all the wearing words of frath with which the prophets came;
By the future which awaits us; by all the hopes which cast
Their faint and trumbing beams across the blackness of the past.
And by the blessed thought of Him who for earth's freedom died,
O, my people! O, my brothers! ist as choose the righteen side.

The following gentlemen were among those present: The Hon. R. H. Williams, Dr. Gale, who noted as Secretary; Prof. G. B. Clarke, Messrs. Henry, O Kielly, Bickel, D. Lindsley, and others.

The first subject on the programme of the evening was "Terrestrial Magnetism." The communication which was to have been under on the subject was not sufficiently matured, and it was postponed to a subsequent meeting. Professor Clarke substituted for it a lecture on the principles and working of an ingenious machine he had contrived for recording the operations of the steam engine. He exhibited a model which was worked by an hydraulic pump intereal of steam, but it showed the nature of the invention egually well.

Let the reader imagine an upright cylinder, with a piston rod working in it, of course, erect, let him conceive a common marking pencil attached to the top of the piston rod and extending horizontally. The point of this pencil just touches another upright cylinder, round which a piece of bink paper is wrapped. This second cylinder is connected by proper gearing with the engine, so as to reviolve just once in 12 hours, or 28 hours as the case may be. When the steam has attained a certain pressure the piston rod and pencil attached are raised to a certain hight, known by graduation, as the graduation on a thermometer, for example. So long seth esteom remains at this pressure, the pencil remains of the same hight and describes a perfectly horizontal circle on the bink paper. But if the steam pressure is increased or diminished, the trace of the pencil shows that fact together with the amount of the increase or diminished.

In the words of the slecturer it was an invention "showing the pressure on the other every minute and hour of the day, the fine tunities of the steam, the frequinity of firing the limperfections of the povernor, the backing of the engine, and indicating the inattention to day of those managing the engine will be increased or following the pressure on the other every minute and hour of the form the work

THE DRAMA.

CHARLES DILLON.

Mr. Charles Dillon, who commended an engagenent at the Broadway Theater last evening, in the character of King Lear, has previously been known to the play-goers of this community only as the representative of Release. His personation of the latter part has several times been warmly recogaired and extelled in these columns; and it will we think be remembered among the best achievements in dramatic art that have been witnessed here within the memory of this generation.

Mr. Dillon will play Beiphegor again during his present engage. ment at the Broadway Theater; but we understand his design to be—and we are glad that be has formed it—to make himself known to the New York public in the most important of the great characters in Shakespeare. It has nover been our good fortune to see him in any part excepting Belphagor; but his great characters in Shakespeara. It has nover been our good fortune to see him in any part excepting Belphegor, but his simple naturalness and wonderful mastery of pathes, in the exacting circumstances of the mountelank, have impressed us so deeply with the conviction that he is a great actor, that we can in the his progress of the mountelank, have impressed us so deeply with the conviction that he is a great actor, that we can in the heat street of the standard of the latest of the control of the heat street of the standard of the latest of latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of late simple naturalness and wonderful mastery of pethos, in the

"THE LONG STRIKE" AT THE OLYMPIC. Mr. Boucleault's new drama of "The Long Strike" bids fair to hold the stage of the Olympic Theater for some time to come. A second view of its representation confirms us n the judgment originally expressed—that while its merit is may add that, considering its authorship, those defects are surmay and that, considering its an experience of the last search prising. Whatever may be Mr. Bouelcault's faults as a dramatist, he has never hitherto aplit upon the rock of anti-climax. In "The Long Strike" he not only conducts a good plot to a weak ending, but he disappoints expectation in the development of his grama is Mrs. Gaskell's solved of "Mary Barton." That story is well known to many readers, and it will not here be rehearsed. Indeed, we have a special antiparby to the practice of detailing plots of dramas—which generally boxes the resider and often deprives him in all unoc, of the enjoyment of good pieces of slage art. For the purpose of criticism, in the present instance, it will suffice to state that the first two acts of Mr. Bouelcault's drama illustrate a "Strike" of factory operatives in the English City of Manchester, and that the entire play, which is comprised in four acts, tells an interesting story of love, and crime and perilous consequences of crime the action of which grows directly out of the long strike. It is this story which engresses the interest of the aspectator. That portion of the piece, indeed which related directly to the strike is not without its practical significance to employers and laborers, and is not lacking in line dramatic contrasts of character; but it is soon overlooked and forgotten in the absorbing interest excited by the incidents growing out of it. A murder is committed; an ismocent manis wrongfully accused, and can only be saved by the testimony of a missing witness, the telegraph is brought into requisition. with fearful throats to mar the Virgin's face remained in the common way to make his own. The Virgin's face remained in the present of the virgin's face remained in the present of the virgin's face remained in the present of the city. The corned were there to see if, Mechapia, to the creat pleture was to be publicly exhibited in the great square of the city. The crowd were there to see if, Mechapia, to the creation of the city. The crowd were there to see if, Mechapia, to the city of the city of the city. The crowd were there to see if, Mechapia, to the present of the city of

Mr. Brough's burlesque of "Perdita" has been produced, in a very creditable manner, at the New-York Theater, and will be played for two nights more, together with the comic drama of "Old Phil's Birthday." The new play of "Griffith Gount "will be produced on Wednesday evening. Miss. Rose Eytings and Mr. J. K. Mortimer have been engaged to personate respectively Kate and Griffith. Mr. Augustin Daly is the adapter of Mr. Reade's novel.

Mr. Reade's novel.

Mr. Bogumil Dawison's last appearance at the Stadt. Theater Mr. Hogumii Davisons and appearance at the Stall The-was made last evening, in the character of OtheRo. Mr. Dawison will commence an engagement of five nights, in Phila delphia, on Wednesday. The stock company of the Stall The-ater will accompany him.

EQUESTRIENNEISM IN CALIFORNIA .- At an equestrienne tournament in San Francisco on the 6th ult., 12 ladies competing, Miss Marion Evans, daughter of Albert S. Evans, eag., of The Alia California, rode a mile in 2:28, winning the first prize, a gold watch and chain worth \$220. Great riding.

THE LATE POWDER EXPLOSION .- Coroner Naumann was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of Otto Ford, one of the boys who was so badly injured by the Otto Ford, one of the boys who was so badly injured by the explosion of some powder which they had inadvertently placed upon a beniirs in Fifty-ninth-st., ngar Socond-ave. Several of the other boys are not expected to recover. After viewing the bodly of young Ford, the Coroner decided to postpone the inquest until necessary witnesses could be papeared. Yesterday afternoon Capt. Wilson of the Twenty-first Freeinst discovered that Thomas Foster, proprietor of a coel yard at the corner of Fifty-eighth-st. and Second-ave., had on Saturday last given to Aftithew Monshan a can of damaged powder, with instructions to throw it into the river. Instead of doing so, Monshan and one Wm. Gordon threw the powder into the street, where it was found by the boys, who, supposing it to be coal, put it one bonifre which they had kindled in the street. The consequences of the explosion have been already chronicled in The Thisuxie. Monshan and Gordon were arrested, and are detained at the Station-House.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN-NO QUORUM.-The Board held no meeting yesterday afternoon, a quorum not appearing at roll call, and the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday afternoon next.

CIVIL COURTS.

THE OPENING OF THE TERM-ELECTION DAY. THE OPENING OF THE TERM—ELECTION DAY.
The Courts yesterday did but little business,
General Term of the Sapreme Court only opening to asi
The Justices appointed from other districts were not on
to open Court, and the Courts were therefore adjourne
twednesday. In the Chambers Mr. Justice Sotherand, I
unweil, called but 40 numbers, and adjourned to Wedne
Part I and the Special Term of the Superior Court heard
a single case and adjourned over election day. A small
was used in Part II, of the Common Pless, and some unin
was used in Part and of the Court and in the M
Gourt. The Courts will resume business after the election

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 5 .- Before Judge Betts.

AN OPINION BY JUDGE DETTS ON THE QUESTION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A DELIVERY OF CARGO BY

AN OPINION BY JUEGE BETTS ON THE QUESTION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A DELIVERY OF CARGO BY A VESSEL.

Charles Partirilgo et al. agt. The ship Ben Adams, her tackie, &c.

The libel was, filed, in this case, May 10, 1865, against the ship, tackle, &c., above-named, alleging that the libedants named in the said libed find the month of March preceding, ship and put on board the said ship—then lying in the port of Now Orleans, bound to New York, and nator the command of her master. J. Prudhammes—1, 300 harrels of flour of the "Nonpared" brand, manufactured at St. Louis by John L. Towin, all of which appeared upon the heads of cach of said barrels, and which was to be carried and coarcyed in and upon board said ship from New Orleans to the port of New York, to be then delivered to the libedanta, or their assigns, they poying freight at the rate of §1 per barrel, with five per cont prinage and average acceasement: that the master signed four bills of lading of that tenor, dated March 13, 1865. It is further aversed in said libed that the said ship, having received the said flour en board, proceeded therwisth, under the conveyance of the said master, for the port of New-York, where she safely arrived with the said flour on board; that the libedants have tendered and offered to pay to the said ship and her agents the freight and primage upon said flour, and demanded the delivery there of the Mem as such consignees, but that only 43 barrels of the said flour, amounting to Sci blus, has not, nor has any part thereof, been delivered, although frequently demanded.

On the 22d of June thereafter James T. Tapscott appeared in said cause, as part owner of said wessel, the Ben Adams, and for himself and his colowers, put in his answer under oath to the libel after the cancer of the said into the libel and annexed to the anament thereof, and are the true and boan fide owners thereof, and on the same day filed their answer to the said intel, which admits the freighting of the 1,000 barrels of flour on the said, under the billed and to

ants had taken and carted away 4.00 barrels, and had suffered and allowed the firm of Watta, Crano & Co., to take away 5.00 larrels.

The said quantity of flour was taken by said consignees respectively after it had been landed on the dock and notice given, and without any notice to the said vessel that there was any difference in the two parcels in quality, marks on the berrels, or otherwise, and without any actual knowledge on the part of the master or owner of said vessel of any such difference.

The libelants do not attach to their libel a copy of the bill of lading delivered them by the master or shipper accompanying the lading of the flour pinced on board the latty at the time of the delivery, but no exception is taken on the trial of the cause to the identity and accuracy of the one affixed to the answer by the elaimants and given in evidence by them on the trial in court. The cause was argued orally between the connect, January 24, 1856, and subsequently admitted by them upon written briefs in March term thereafter. The Court then being actually accepted in the consideration of Government causes on hearing, could not assign with certainty a period for completing the final hearing of this one, anterior to the resumption of its sittings, subsequent to the close of the Summer recess to follow in a few days. The usages of navigation and trade at all the important emporiums of commerce in the United States it is believed, and familiarly understood, and well-sanotioned by the adjudications of the trabunats of pusice, alike in this country and in England, to be substantially this:

The carrier ship in transporting cargoes of merchandise or special remittances on freight, is not bound to a personal traction and to ship and the substantial of the consignee. Into on its arrival at the port or place of its destination, may sorve notice of the time and place at which delivery will be taxtamount, in relation to consting or transfissions by water convergnees, to a personal delivery by the carrier, and fulfill his obl

short period of recess in Midsummer) in United States causes having a priority of hearing, provented this case coming again to the consideration of the Court, until the closing business of the present term of October; and the Court new, upon a careful inspection of the mass and complexity of the written presons, and finding great lack of precision and certainty as to material facts obtained and denied by the respective parties in relation to the time and mode of the delivery of the cargo of flour, in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, and the harried and instemmal manner in which the cargo was delivered and distributed, rendering it dubious and unsatisfactory to rely upon the rough statements of the necountings between parties gathered from the argument laid before the Court, in summing up the cause in desultory debate, wholly unsatisfactory; Wherefore it is considered by the Court important and necessary that the subject matter in question and the uncertainty as to the number of barrels of flour transported from New Orleans to New York, and what number of the same were actually delivered in kind to the libelants, or to them tendered, if not delivered, or landed with due notice and safety at this port and if any barrels of flour owned by the libelants contained in the shipment and assignment in the pleadings manifored finied to be delivered at this port to them; or if, for any other alleged cause, a less quantity of the said cargo of flour was delivered to the libelants than was named in the shipping contract under which it was transmitted, it is ordered and directed that it be referred to the clerks of the Court or a Commissioner, to ascertain from the proofs given on the trial of the cause in court, and to report to the Court with all convenions speed whether the aforesaid shipment of flour, described in the bill of lading, has been fully delivered to the libelants or accounted for, or in case the same amount has not been justly delivered in kind, and there be a deflactation in delivering the true quantit

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.-Before Judge SMALLEY.
SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A CANAL

Gertrude E. Selden, Excentrix, agt. The Delaware and Hudson
Canal Company.

This case, reported in THE TRIBUNE of the 31st
ultimo, and in which defendants are sued by plaintiff to recover
for alleged damage which plaintiff claims to have sustained by
reason of certain lands owned by her in Sultivan County, this
State, being inundated by the enlargement of defendants' canal,
was concluded to day, the jury bringing in a verdict for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM.—Nov. 5. Before Justice Barrour.

CLAIM OF A FACTOR FOR SERVICES.

William F. Hein's agt. Charles E. Peine.

This action arose as follows: G. N. Zingsen consigned to the defendant some \$6,000 worth of plated ware to sell on commission, on which the defendant advanced \$21,000 and sold \$75 worth on commission and the balance sold at auction excepting some \$1,200 worth, which were uplevied in this suit. Zingsen, being dissatisfied with the way the business was done, assigned the whole claim to the plaintiff, who demanded the goods. The defendant claimed that he was entitled to hold the goods till his services—which he valued at \$500—should be paid for. The plaintiff insist that defendant agreed to accept \$250, and that he tendered him the balance of that amount, \$131. The goods were taken on replevin by the plaintiff, and the simple question here is, how much the defendant is entitled to.

The tare found the raine of the preparty. \$1500, and a yer.

entitled to.

The jury found the value of the property, \$3,500, and a verdlet for the plaintiff.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff; John J. Townsend for de-

diet for the plaintiff.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff; John J. Townsend for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.—Before Mr. Justice GARVIN.

LANDLORD AND TENANT TROUBLES.—A USELESS INJUNCTION.

Margaret A. Knight agt. Anna Salters and others.

The plaintiff in her complaint set up that on the 18th of October last she leased from the defendant the premises, No. 17 Waverier place, partly furnished, at \$350 per month, till the lat of October natt, and had expended some \$200 in repairs; that the defendant had taken proceedings to have her evicted, serving her with summons at \$5 colock one evening returnable next morning at 9 a. m.; that she had attended at that time and found the case slready disposed of; and that the defendants threatmed to everther on the warrant so obtained. She, therefore, prayed an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding under the warrant. On the 3d of November an order to show cause why such an injunction should not issue was granted with a stay in the sneamwhile, and the case came up yesterday afternoon.

The defendant's affidavit showed that the warvant had been actually executed on the day before the injunction was issued and set up, that on her request after she had been put out, the Marshal allowed her to have her furniture in the house. That proceedings had been taken to dispossess a Mrs. Hallenbeck who had a lease to the last of October, and her statements including the plaintiff; that the case was called in the Justices Court at 9 o clock, and the plaintiff did not come there till 10 minutes after 9, and then unattended with counsel; and that the only agreement for a direct lease to the plaintiff from Mrs. Salters was a proposition that she should take a lease at \$350.

sented as worth \$2,500, while defendants insisted her furniture was worth but \$150, and that the plaintiff had then refused to take the lease inless the defendant would atipulate not to subject the portion of the premises retained by herself. It also appeared that in some way the plaintiff was again in the

peared that in some way the plaintiff was again in the premises.

Int. I. T. Williams, on behalf of the plaintiff us, of that it appeared that the worrent was discharged and that as the plaintiff was now in possession, and the defendant threatening to use the warrant illegally, an injunction was proper.

Int. E. W. Bodge, for the defendant argued that though there were some cases where, irregularity in the proceedings of fraud being charged, the Court would interfere, yet here it appeared that all the proceedings were regular, nor could the Court interfere after the warrant was actually executed. The Court, ofter heaving a long argument, held that as the warrant had actually been executed it was function (she), said of no further validity. If the paintiff was in possession the defendant could not act under the warrant had actually the proceedings to evict, her. There was, therefore, nothing about the warrent to restrain, and the injunction must be dissolved.

Mr. E.T. Williams for plaintiff, Mr. R. W. Dedge for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nov. 5.—Before Mr. Justice Barnage.

Mr. Justice Barnaud.

Mr. Justice Barnaud.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

Chase and others agt. Smith and others.

Mr. Justice J. F. Barnard, who was selected to hold this Court, not being present yesterday, the Court was opened by Mr. Justice Barnard of this city. Ex-Judge Pierrepont on behalf of the planning, moved that the Jumel will case be set down for the first case on the calendar for Wednesday next. Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. Bradford, stating that he would be detained in Washington during the week, and saked that the case hest down for Monday maxt. On the other hand it was suggested that a case might get on which would occupy some days to the exclusion of this case, and Mr. Justice Barnard set down the case peremptority for Wednesday, suggesting that it would probably take some time to procure a jury.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-PART L-Nov. 5.—Before Judge BRADY.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY STOCK IN MARKET.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY STOCK IN MARKET.

Bell et al. egt. Garrison et al.

The motion in this case was made to modify an injunction restraining the defendants from transferring certain stock in the Allantic Steamship Company. It appears that in July Isat the Company increased its capital stock from \$4,900.00 to \$6,000.00. This \$4,000.000 increased capital was to be applied to the purchase of vessels of other lines. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the extra stock was to be withheld from the market for six mostlis from July 1, 1866. The parries who received this extra stock are now offering it for sale.

An injunction restraining them from so doing was obtained a short time ago. The motion male yesterday was on the part of a Mr. L. T. White, who claims to be the bona \$46 evener of 8,000 shares, which were transferred to him before the injunction was issued, and which were offered for sale by him without any knowledge on his part that such injunction had been issued. The stock was sold and the parchasers demand its delivery. This motion is to modify the injunction so far as to allow Mr. White to transfer the stock which he has sold in good faith. A further heaving of the argument was postponed, counsel not being prepared to argue the case in ful.

W. Fallerton and C. A. Rappeolio for plaintiffs; ex-Judge Allen and J. C. Spencer for defendants.

Before Judge CARDOZO.

LIMITATION OF CONTRACTS WITH REAL ESTATE BEOREES.

Jusceph F. Harris agt. Daniel Burthet.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the plaintiff, and which are not denied by the defendant, are as follows.

In 1837 the defendant employed the plaintiff to sell for him a certain farm for \$20,000. Some time afterward the plaintiff found a conditional purchaser in one J. C. Russell. Upon introducing him to the defendant a nonwer sation ensued during which Be valued at \$100,000, and that if the defendant would assist him in getting up a stock cappany with that capital to mine the land, he would take the farm in payment for stock. This the defendant dec

CRIMINAL COURTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. THE PANEL OF GRAND JURORS.

A panel of 21 Grand Jurors were sworn in yester-A panel of 21 Grand Jurors were sworn in yesterday to serve through the November Term of the Court of General Sessions. They will commence the discharge of their duties on Wednesday, when the first sitting of the Court is held. Judge Russel will pressite and the Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, ir. Assistant District Attorney, will conduct for the people. The following is a list of the Grand Jury. Wilson G. Hunt, Foreman, James Van Benschoten, James Wickham, Raffus H. Wood, John Jacob Astor, jr., Louis C. Koppel, Lewis A. Carmer, Henry Blackley, John H. Mortiner, Jesse Oakley, Samuel Frankenheimer, James L. Dannat, Augustus J. Gillot, Thomas Woodward, John Delinyter, Francis T. Walker, George T. Jackson, John C. Chamberlain, John Wadsworth, Albert L. Coaklin, Bernet L. Solomon.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT. (Before Justice Dowling.)
ROBBED IN A SALOON.—Late on Sunday night John

O'Neill, residing at the corner of Van Brunt and Partition-sts, entered the syster saloon of Charles Wilson, No. 94 Greenwich entered the syster saloon of Charles Wilson, No. 94 Greenwich at, and while there he claims that Wilson and a man unknown to him assaultest and knocked him down, and robbed him of \$137 in Treasury notes. The cries of O Neill brought to his assistance an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, who are sted Wilson. The other man made his escape. Yesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, who held him to ball in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge of robbery.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. [Before Justice Dedge.]

THE CASE OF THE ACCUSED CLERGYMAN. - The THE CASE OF THE ACCUSED CLERGYMAN.—Inceeded of George L. Williams, representing himself to be a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who was arrested on Friday last on the charge of having stolen a pocket-book in one of the Fifth ave. stages, came up before Justice Dodge yesterday. The fact of the prisoner's being a clergyman, and the rather singular circumstances surrounding the alleged commission of the theft, have induced much certosity regarding the examination of the accused and the witnesses against him. The simple focts in calcium to the matter, stripped of the repetitions of porarily residing at the lifth Avenue Hotel, got into one of the lifth-ave, stages opposite the Metropolitical Hotel to ride up town. Soon after she had entered the stage Williams got in and sat beside her, Mrs. Moore's left side being toward the front of the stage and close to the window. At this time there were in the stage two other persons, Emma F. Theyer of No. 295 Court st. Brooklyn, and a man named Monroe F. Gale of No. 221 Fort Greene place, also of Brooklyn. When the stage had proceeded up town as far as Thirteenth-st. two more persons entered, Miss Victoria Irving and her aunt, Mrs. Amanda P. Kendail, who sat directly opposite Mrs. Moore and Mr. Williams. rarily residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, got into one of the

Some enterest, Mass victors freing and her and, Aris, Sandans P. Kendall, who sat directly opposite Mrs. Moore and Mr. Williams.

Miss Irving's testimony is that she noticed Williams sitting partly turned toward Mrs. Moore, and that a movement of Mrs. Moore's dress was also observable, and that hoth these circumstances and that also shear the being attracted so particularly to what was going on. She informed her ann of these circumstances, and that lady states that she saw Williams take a portmonnale from the folds of Mrs. Moore's dress and put it in his pocket. She immediately bent over the Mrs. Moore to tell her what she had seen, but the latter was unable to hear her. The stage had now got as far as Twenty-third-st, and Williams rose to get out, and pulled the strap attached to the belt; but Mrs. Kendall caught him by the skirt of the coat, and told him to give her the portmonnale. Williams said he had not got it, and to let him go. She then asked Mr. Gale for assistance, and ealled out through the window, "Stop thief, stop thief." Williams had released himself as well from Mrs. Kendall's grasp as from Gale's, but having gained the street, he slipped, and Gale testiles that he put his hand out through the window, and thus held him. Mrs. Moore then get out of the stage and Roundsman F. R. Delamater of the Twenty-fifth Precinct came up. Mrs. Moore to Williams had from his head, and then demanded from him her portmonnale. He answered that he would give it to her if they would let him go, and took the purse, containing @8 in National bank notes and 91 ceuts in fractional currency, from the breast pocket of his cost, and restored it to her. He was taken into castody immediately.

Mrs. Moore says that she had in her pocket beside the money,

pocket of his coat, and restored it to her. He was taken into castody immediately.

Mrs. Moore says that she had in her pecket beside the money, 12 photographs, which have not yet been found, and she also discovered that the pocket of her dress had been cut at the side in a long sitt.

Such has been the evidence as given by those individually whose names appear as connected with the circumstances at the time of their occurrence, and the following is the statement of the accused:

whose hames appear as connected with a course of the accused:

My name is George L. Williams, I am 36 years of age, was born at Fredericksbug, Va.; I live at Suffolk, Va., and am by occupation a clergyman of the Episcopal Church; I had occusion to ride up town on business, and got in a stage and took a seat at the left hand side; I sat on that side simply because I could see more on that side going up, I paid my fare, and on adjusting myself in the seat for a comfortable ride, I discovered a pecket-book lying on a seat; the same seat I sat; on, just behind the folds of Mrs. Moore's dress; I took up the pocket-book, and put it in my pocket, intending to advertise it; on reaching my destination I started out of the stage, and was colinred by a gentleman near the door; I struggled to get from him, and in doing so slipped on the pavement; I then learned that the pocket-book was in demand, and I said to the gentleman who had me, let me go and I will give up the pocket-book, the lady assenting to the proposition, recovered the pocket-book, and started toward the stage; at this moment I found myself in the hands of a policeman; I am at present in New-York engaged in a school enterprise, and I most emphatically deny that I am guilty of the charge of stealing the pocket-book, I and not see the lady drop the pocket-book where I had found it, and had no reason to believe it to be hers.

The prisoner was committed to await further examination.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. [Before Justice Mansfield.]
ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WEDDING RING.—On Sunday

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A WEDDING RING.—On Sunday evening last, Peter Crowley and Mary Welsh entered the Jewchry store of Mr. David Mosely, No. 79 Division st., and asked to be shown some wedding rings. Mr. Mosely produced several, which the twain expressed themselves dissatisfied with, and were about leaving the store when Moseley discovered that one of the rings he had just offered for sale was missing. He accordingly accessed Crowley and the woman of having stolen it, but they, with vehemone, denied the imputation. Officer Willoughby of the Seventh Precinct was called in, and his presence must have been a reminder that secrebing under such circumstances is not a thing unknown, for Mary soon replaced the ring on the counter, displaying in the act so little selectific skill that both the policeman and Mr. Mosely were witnesses of the restoration. They were committed in default of \$100 bail.

AID FOR QUEBEC .- The following are the subscriptions is aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire to the present time; Previously reported, \$8,290; David McGec, \$25; Howland & time; Previously reported, \$2,290; David McGee, \$25; Howland & Aspinwall, \$100; Olendorf & Case, \$50; S. de Visser, \$100; Chas-A. Matthews, \$10; W. B. Hunter & Co., \$100; Kremelberg & Co., \$50; L. Huffer & Co., \$20; Renaud. Franceis & Co., \$50; W. D. C. Moller, \$50; Fredk Probst & Co., \$50; Reuben Manly & Co., \$50; Cash. \$25; Isase M. Bull, \$25; Cash. \$23; Edey, Turnurs & Co., \$100; Gomes. Walla & Co., \$100; Sawyer. Wallace & Co., \$200; Watts. Cranc & Co., \$100; Sawyer. Wallace & Co., \$200; Watts. Cranc & Co., \$100; K. C. Fergu son, \$100; Buitley & Moore, \$25; Youngs & Amann, \$25; W. C. Mumford, \$25; Skeel & Reynolds, \$20; Cash. \$25. Total, \$10,300. Remitted to Quebec, \$7,000, gold. at 148.

A. Hgwt.k. Trossurer Na 60 Wallat IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION OF EXPRESS AND STAGE LINES.

Negotiations which have been going on several months

for the reorganization and consolidation of the stage and express lines between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, have been completed within the last few days.

For years the Wells Fargo Company has transacted the entire express and much of the banking lessiness on the Pacific Coast, controlled the leading stare lines, and transported the express and fast freight packages between San Francisco and the Atlantic Coast, by way of the Isthmus. Last year it carried 2,400,000 letters, and delivered in San Francisco, from the mining regions of the Pacific Coast, more than \$49,000,000 in bullion. .It has been the best organized and best managed of all our great express companies; but by the former agreements me "territory" did not extend east of Salt Lake.

The old Wells-Fargo Company is now dissolved, its as-

sets returned to the stockholders, and a new organization formed bearing the same name, with a capital of \$10,000, 000. In the new Company are merged the chief interests of the old, with those of the Pioneer Stage Company (from Virginia, Nevada, to California), the Overland Mail Company (from Salt Lake to Virginia Nevada), the Halladay Express and Stage Company (from the Missouri River to Salt Lake, Montana and Idaho), and all the lines of the American and the United States Express Companies west of the Missouri. The Adams Express declines to give up its "territory" west of the Mississippi and south of the State of Missouri, but with this exception, the new com pany has entire control of all the stage and express burt ness between the Missouri and the Pacific.

The transportation of treasure alone is an enormous item. This year our gold and silver mines yield fully \$100,000,000, and the amount will increase annually until it cenches four or five times the present product,

The stage lines of the new company amount in the aggregate to over 4,000 miles, and the rapid progress of the great Pacific Railroad, at both ends, is increasing enop. mously the travel across the plains. Next season the pleasure-seekers alone, from the East to the Rocky Moun-tains and California, will be very numerous, and the Summer of 1870 will doubtless see 20 daily couches plying each way over the short gap in the trans-continental railway which will then remain open.

Mr. Louis McLane, for the last 10 years Manager of the

Wells-Fargo Express, and more than any other man the cause of its great success, was on Saturday elected President of the new organization.

Whether the consolidation will work good or ill for the

heavy interests of the vast territory it covers, remains to be seen. If the business be transacted as well as it has been done in California, the improvement for Utah, Montana and Colorado will be very great. But it is the tendeacy of all our leading express and telegraph companies to combine into vast monopolies; and the instances are very rare in which monopolies do not become oppressive. We trust this may prove one of the exceptions.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

DROWNED .- On Sunday afternoon four men, named A. Bigger, G. Millard, E. Gillan and G. H. Ramsey, started from Brooklyn to take a sail on the East River. When nearly opposite the foot of Huron at, the beat capaized and Ramasy was drowned. Bagger, Millard and Gillan were picked up by the schooner Sarah Buckley and taken to the Forty-seventh Procinct Station House, where they were properly sared for. All the persons mentioned were workness in the Manhattan Gus Works at the foot of Fourteenth-st.

GREENPOINT AND WILLIASBURGE RAILROAD. -The stockholders of the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad held a meeting vesterday noon at No. 347 Pulton-at., Brooklyn for the purpose of electing Directors. The meeting was preside over by Mr. Demas Strong, but as its proceedings were kep strictly private, the public are left in the dark as to its results.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL .- A meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, but on account of the election to-day, the Board adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR WRIGHT .- The obsequies of the late Senator Wright took place, on Saturday, from the House of Prayer (Episcopal) Church. At about 2 o'clock, the House of Prayer (Episcopal) Church. At about 2 o'clock, the remains, accompanied by the relatives and friends, were conveyed to the church. They were here met by the officiating clergy, the Evvs. Makin, Mier Smith, Stansberry, Hodges, Smith and Shackleford of New-York, and entering the Western door of the church, proceeded up the principal side, the Rev. Mr. Maybin reciting the opening sentences. The anthem for the dead was sung antiphonally by the clergy and the choir, after which the Rev. Mr. Mier-Smith read the burial lesson lat Corinthians, 15th chap, axih verse. The Rev. Mr. Shackleford then delivered an extemporaneous address, after which the funeral cortege proceeded to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where the final rites were observed. The remains were interred in Mount Pleasant Cometery, and were inclosed in a coffin a Mount Pleasant Cometery, and were inclosed in a coffin acrebed with black cloth, with allver bindings and a plate in scribed with the name and sge of the deceased. A cross and wreaths of fragrant white flowers were laid upon the lid. Bishop Odenheimer was not present.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT .- Jacob Roeller, who keeps a saloon at No. 47 Harrison st., was arrested yesterday after moon for committing a murderous assault on his wife. Prenoon for committing a mirrorous assaut on an water vious to his committing the deed, he made several cuts in a painting of his wife which was hanging upon the wall, and calling her attention to it, he told her that he was about to inflict similar stabs upon her. He at once proceeded to carry into effect his bloody purpose, and, but for the timely arrival of officers, no doubt Mrs. R. would have been seriously injured, it not brutally mardered. Roeller was at once arrested, and is now safely locked up in the Newark Station-house.

FORTRESS MONROE.

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 3.—The United States gunboat Rhode Island, Capt. Donald M. N. Fairfield, the flag-ship of the West India Squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Palmer, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon in 33 hours from Havana. Left St. Thomas Cot. 13 for Portan-Prince, and found the following gunboats there: Florida, Mackinaw and Sienville. She left Port-an-Prince in company with these menot-war, the Mackinaw going to Caracca, the Florida to Santa Cruz, and the Bienville to New-York.

The yellow fever broke out on the Rhode Island on the 28th ult. while in Havana, and a sailor named Kopp died of it after being placed in the hospital.

The Rhode Island will be ordered to New-York, where she will be put out of commission.

will be put out of commission.

The steamship Mississippi, for New-York, arrived here last evening. She had on board the 7th United States Colored Rogiment, which were transferred to the steamer City of Baltimore, where they will receive their final discharge.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 4.—The Wine Growers' State
Convention has adopted memorials to Congress and to the
Pacific Congressional Delegation asking a reduction of the
taxes on manufactured Grape Brandy to the rate in force last
year; and that the import tax on foreign wines costing 50 cents,
or less, per gallon, be raised to a specific duty of 50 cents, per
gallon.

gallon.
Arrived steamer Sacramento, Caverly, from Panama, with
New York dates of Oct. 11.
Also arrived ships Golden Fleece, Nelson, New-York: Intrepid, Winsor, do., Robin Hood, Keity, do.; Granite State,
Jacobs, do.; bark Potosi, Fowler, Liverpool.

RAMAPO FIRE COMPANY .- The old Liberty Fire Company of Ramapo, Rockland County, has been revived and newly organized, with Capt. Charles Horne, Foreman, who, on Friday last was presented with an elegant belt. The old engine, bearing date of 1820, has been renovated and supplied with loose. Our city firemen might learn, by an inspection of this machine, from what small beginnings they have grown so great. In case of fire occurring in Ramapo, the citizens would range in line from the engine to the water, and with buckets continually passing would pour the water into the machine, while the boys would pump it on the flames. Meanwhile the more modern engine, which is in the hands of a well organized company, would put on the fire. newly organized, with Capt. Charles Horne, Foreman, who,

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Naumann at the flock and shouldy manufactory of John McDevitt, Nos. 401, 403 and 403 Cherry-st., on the body of John McDevitt, Nos. 401, 403 and 403 Cherry-st., on the body of William Henry Davis, who was fatally injured by being caught in the machinery at their bace. From the evidence is would appear that the foreman, John Miller, was a few minutes late yesterday morning, and although the boys employed in the manufactory had been cautioned not to touch the belts, deceased attempted to attach one of the belts to his machine. He failed, was caught in the belting, and whirled around the shaft. His left arm and foot were torn from his body, his right arm left hanging by a few integuments, and the remainder of his body dreadfully mutilated before the engine connecting with the machinery could be stopped. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of this city, aged 13 years.

BULL'S HEAD. - With a total of 6,630 beeves for the week, prices are nearly unchanged. Trade has been slow, but the stock was preity much sold off, owners losing money. The quality was generally better than last week, though there were plenty of thin, poor cattle hurried off to save feeding with highpriced hay and grain. Sheep are improving, and the pens were cleared to-day for the first time in weeks. There is only a slight advance as yet. Nearly 33,000 have been received for the week, making the largest supply ever known. Hogs are ichigher, the fine cool weather helping the trade. Arrivals, 23,236 for the week, and nearly all sold.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. SIMEON DRAPER.-The in the city yesterday. The report was unfounded. Mr. Draper has been lying ill for several weeks at his country residence at Whitestone, Long Island, and on Sanday last was attacked with paralysis, which attack will doubtless prove fatal. He was however, living at a time hour yesterday afternoon, and his physicians considered it not impossible that be should early it for governi days.

report of the sudden death of Mr. Simeon Draper was current